

A *P. Newcome.*

DESCRIPTION

OF

The whole World,

WITH

Some General Rules touching
the use of the GLOBE,

Wherein

Is contained the situation of several
Countries.

Their particular and distinct go-
vernments, Religions, Arms, and de-
grees of Honour used among them.

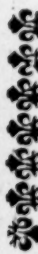
Very delightful to be read in so small a
Volume.

By *ROBERT FAGE*, Esq.

The earth is the Lords, and the fulness thereof,
Psalm. 24. vers. 1.

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A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The whole world

WITH

Rules for the use of the Globes, and understanding of Maps.

T *He Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth the work of his hands, Psalm 19. 1. In the Creation of which and the whole earth, and sea, and all things therein contained, of meer nothing within the compass of six daies; and in his wise and gracious ordering and guiding of all things, is abundantly set forth his infinite and unutterable wisdom, power, greatness, and goodness: His end herein is first and chiefly for his own glory, The Lord made all things for himself, Prov. 16. 4. And secondly, mens happiness, unto whom*

the dominion of all things was under God committed, *Gen. 1. Psalm. 8. 6.*

That men may come therefore to some understanding thereof, I shall first speak of the Heavenly and of the Earthly Globes, and the several matters incident thereunto. Then I shall also make a brief description of the foure parts of the earth, and the countries in each part, the several Religions professed in them; with their varieties of trade and commodities therein, never yet set forth in a Treatise of this nature.

The whole world therefore is divided into two parts, Ethereal, or Celestial, and Elemental; Of which there are two Globes accordingly, the heavenly and the earthly; Now a Globe is a proportionable representation of the heavens or of the earth; the Ethereal, Celestial, or heavenly part doth compass the Terrestrial or earthly, and containeth the ten upper Spheres, or neereſt unto the earth, the *Moon* 2. *Mercury* 3. *Venus* 4. the *Sun* 5. *Mars* 6. *Iupiter* 7. *Saturn* 8. the ſtarrie firmament 9. the *Chryſtalline* heaven, having no ſtars at all, 10. the *Primum Mobile*, or firſt mover, containing all the reſt within it, and moving from the eaſt to the weſt, carrieth about with it in violence all the other Spheres. The reſt of the Spheres have contrary motions, every one in his kind, though far ſlower then the other, & the motions are contrary from the weſt to the eaſt; and ſo are carried about oftentimes by the
firſt

first mover, before they make one perfect revolution in themselves.

The Chrystaline or ninth sphere his motion is almost insensible, and is called the trembling motion, performed (according to the opinion of latter Astronomers) in four thousand nine hundred years.

The eight sphere being the starry firmament, in seven thousand years, the sphere of *Saturn* in thirty years, of *Jupiter* in twelve years, *Mars* in two years, the Sun passeth the Zodiack in three hundred sixty five daies, *Venus* ends her course in somewhat more then a year, *Mercury* holds equal pace with the Sun, and the Moon courseth about the heavens once every eight and twenty daies.

Thus much for the Celestial or heavenly part of the world, wherein I shall need say nothing of the religion of Angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect, seeing it is manifest enough to every one, that there they keep their first estate; The religion also of the fallen Angels (who are held by many to be thrust out of heaven, and to abide in the Aire, whereupon *Sathan* is called *the Prince of the aire*, *Eph. 2. 2.*) is so notorious for enmity against God and all manner of wickedness, that poor man is more sentient of sorrow, for their tentations, then furnished with words to express their wickedness to the life.

The Elemental part of the world is fourfold,

A 3

earth,

(6)

earth, water, aire, fire, as may be seen in that round figure of the frame of the heavens and elements one within another; the inmost and middlemost circle containing earth and water intermixed together; the next the three regions of the air; and immediately above that Orbe is the element of fire: all which you may easily discern by their severall names in their proper places. And thus much shall suffice to have spoken of the Globe of the whole world.

I shall now speak first generally and briefly of the Globe of the whole earth, and things incident thereunto: then more particularly of the severall parts thereof, and every remarkable country in each part, as I promised in the beginning.

The Globe of the earth therefore is defined to be a spherical body proportionably composed of earth and water, the two parts thereof.

The parts of the earth are either real or imaginary.

The real parts are either Continents or Islands, A Continent is a great quantity of Land not interlaced or separated by the sea, wherein many kingdoms and principalities are contained; as *Europe, Asia, Africa* and *America*.

An Island, called in Latine *insula quasi in sale*, is a part of the earth environed round with waters; as *Brittain, Iava, St. Laurence Isle, Bermoodes*.

Now these again are sub-divided into a Peninsula,

insula, Isthmos, and a Promontory. A peninsula is such a tract of land, which being almost encompassed round by waters, is nevertheless joynted to the firm land by some little Isthmus, as *Peloponesus*, *Taurica*, *Cymbrica* and *Pervana*.

An Isthmus is a little narrow neck of land which joyneth any peninsula to the continent; as the straits of *Dariene* in *Peru*, and *Corinth* in *Greece*.

A Promontory is some high mountain which shooteth it self into the sea, the utmost end of which is called a *Cape*: as that great *Cape* of good hope; and *Cape Verde* in *Africa*, *Cape Gomerie* in *Asia*, and that of *Saint Michaels* mount in *Cornwal*, the north *Cape* in *Norway*, and divers others.

There are also other reall parts of the earth, as mountains, valleys, fields, plains, woods, and the like.

The other general part of the Globe is the water, divided into the Ocean. Secondly, the Sea. Thirdly, the Straits. Fourthly, Creeks.

The Ocean is the general collection of all waters, which environeth the whole world on every side.

The sea is part of the Ocean, to which we cannot come, but through some strait, as the *Mediterranean* sea, the *Baltick* sea, and the like.

These two take their names either from the adjacent places, as the *British* Ocean, the *German* sea, the *Atlantick* sea, and the like: Or from

the first Discoverer, as the Magellanick sea, *Forbushers Straits*, or from some remarkeable accident, as the Red sea from the red colour of the sands, and the like.

Thirdly, a strait is a part of the Ocean restrained within narrow bounds, and opening a way to the sea, as the straits of *Gibraltar*, *Hellespont*, *Anian*.

Fourthly, A creek is a crooked shore, thrusting forth as it were two arms, to embrace and affectionately to hold the sea; as the *Adriatick*, *Persian* and *Corinthian* creek. Hitherto belong Rivers, Brooks, and fountains engendred of congealed aire in the earths concavities, and seconded by sea-waters, creeping through hidden crannies thereof.

Thus much of the real parts of the earth in general.

The compass of the whole earth is cast by our latest learned Geographers, twenty one thousand six hundred English miles, which we thus compute. We see by continued experience, that the Sun for every degree in the heavens, gaires sixty miles upon the earth towards his circuit round, and after three hundred sixty degrees returneth to the same point in respect of us as before it was. Add the number of sixty so oft, and you will find the account the same, and so by proportion of the circumference to the Diameter, which is, *triplo sesqui septima*, the same which twenty two hath to seven.

We

We may count likewise the earths thickness to the center: The whole Diameter by rule being less then a third part of the circuit. That in the proportion to twenty one thousand six hundred, will be six thousand eight hundred seventy two, halfe the number will reach the middle of the world, and that is, three thousand four hundred thirty six, being considered with great exactness, as the measure of such a great bulk as the earth is, can easily be taken and comprehended.

Geographers attribute unto the earth five circles.

The first is the Equinoctial, when the Sun in his course is come thereunto; about the eleventh of *March* and *September*, the day and the night are of equal length through the whole earth. It is also termed the Equator, and by the sea-faring men the middle Line; because it divideth the earth into two equal parts, of which the one lyeth towards the north, the other towards the south. And because it is in the midst between the two poles of the world, one in the north, the other in the south. The second circle is called the Tropick of the Crabb, because when the sun is come thither about the tenth of *June*, it returneth by little and little unto the Equator. And then unto them that dwell on the north-side of the Equator, is the day longest; and shortest to them that dwell on the southside thereof. This circle is distinct from the Equinoctial twenty three degrees, three minutes

nutes and an halfe, Northward.

The third is called the Tropick of Capricorn, because the sun being come thereto on the eleventh of *December*, turneth his course backward to the Equator; and then contrariwise, to them who live on the north of the Equator is the day shortest, and longest to them on the south thereof; it is distant from the Equinoctial southward twenty three degrees, thirty one minutes and an half.

The fourth is called the Arctick circle; the fifth the Antartick; of which the one is distant twenty three degrees, thirty one minutes and an half from the north pole; the other just so many from the south pole. And are described by the revolution of heaven from the Poles of the Zodiack, which is the sun. *Mercator* the ancient Astronomer understood by the Arctick circle not onely that aforesaid, but also every circle whose half Diameter answereth to the pole in any place whatsoever, and containeth, according to the Altitude of every countrey, certain starrs, which never set, but alwaies are above the earth; so that in all regions differing in Latitude, this circle is diverse, as also is the Antartick. Now the four lesser circles, the two Tropicks and Polar circles, do fitly part the earth into five Zones, that is to say girdles, because they compass like bands, the round Globe of the earth. The first of these Zones lyeth under the Arctick or north circle, and is called the cold north Zone; the second
lyeth

lyeth under the Antartick or south circle is called the cold south Zone; the third is situate in the middle between the two Tropicks called the scorched Zone; the fourth lyeth under that which is between the north circle and the Tropick of *Cancer*, and is called the temperate north Zone; the fifth also is under that space which is between the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and the south circle, and is called the temperate south Zone.

Now to understand rightly the situation of countries, their Longitude and Latitude according to the mind of Geographers is to be known. The Latitude of places which with the height of the pole is alwayes one, beginning at the Equinoctial, is taken two manner of wayes; either towards the south, or towards the north, unto the number ninety. The Longitude is returned from the Meridian circle, and about the west Islands called *Carva* and *Flores*, beginning right at the Equator easterly, and running forwards unto the number three hundred sixty. As for example, *London* lyeth from the Equinoctial northward, fifty one decrees and a half, which is the Latitude; and the Longitude thereof is twenty degrees answering unto that degree of the Equinoctial, reckoning from the Meridian.

And now that I have briefly touched upon the Longitude and Latitude of countries, and having often spoke of the Meridian and Horizon: I shall I hope not unprofitably take time in a word or two, to tell you what each of them are.

The

The Meridian is a great circle rounding the earth from pole to pole. There are many Meridians according to the divers places in which a man liveth. But the chief and first Meridian passeth through the islands Saint *Michael* and of the *Azores*.

The Horizon is a great circle designing so great a space of the earth as a quick sight can ken in an open field: the use of it is to discern the divers risings and settings of the starrs.

I shall now speak a little of the Climates, and Parallels, and then I hope I have done with things generally concerning the earth.

A climate is a space of the earth included within the space of two parallels.

The use of them is to shew the difference of length and shortness of daies over all the world, as you may see in the midst of every climate, the number of the longest day in the year, under that climate; the longest day in one climate differing half an hour from the longest of another, so that there are twenty four climates, consisting of forty eight parallels, ere the day come to be twenty four houres of length, which is twelve houres longer then the Equinoctiall day is. Now under the Equinoctial line, and thirteen degrees, that is, three parallels on either side thereof, the dayes exceed not the length of twelve houres, but after in every clime encrease the length of half an hour; and when they come to forty eight parallels and twenty four climates
(as

(as I said before) the dayes being then twenty four houres long, their encrease is then by whole weeks and moneths, till in the twenty fourth clime about the pole, the day is full half a year long; and it is thus between the Equator and the north pole. So it is between the said Equator and the south pole: wherefore there are two sorts of climes, that is, twenty four northern, and as many southern, touching the names of which and other circumstances, I shall say nothing here, but leave the readers to other more long discourses, thinking this enough in a tract of this nature to have spoken of things generally concerning the whole earth.

The whole earth is now divided into four parts.

Europe.
Asia.

Africa.
America.

Of each part, and their severall regions, Empires, kingdoms, dominions, Common-wealths, Titles of honours and laws, as briefly as I can, together also with their sundry trade and commodities.

Europe, though the least of the three first parts of the world, nevertheless excelleth all other parts in worthiness, power, renown, multitudes of well-built cities, and of people skilful in all kind of arts, also excelling in vertue, and the knowledge of God, better then all the riches of the world.

Through

Through the Grecian and Romane Empire in it, it hath had once the dominion over *Asia* and *Africa*. Mr. *Heylin* mentions in it fourteen mother tongues, which I will not stand now to name.

It hath plenty of grain, plants, fruits, coles, rivers, and fountains of admirable vertue; it needs nothing but what may be well spared, as hot spices, not so fit for our temper, precious jewels, the nourishers of vain and soul-destroying pride, and wild beasts, which cause deserts where they breed; yet of gold, silver, and other commodities it hath a part: it is divided on the east from *Asia*, partly by the rivers *Duina*, and *Tunnis*, and partly by the lake called *Meotis*, now termed *Mare de le Zabbacche*, & pone *Euxine*, or *Mare Maggiore*.

From *Africa*, it is severed by the midland sea; on the west and north side it hath the great Ocean; I shall follow Mr. *Heylins* method in the description of the regions and countries thereof, beginning with first *Italy*, then going secondly to the *A'ps*, thirdly, *France*, fourthly *Spain*, fifthly *Britain*, sixthly, *Belgia*, seventhly, *Germany*, eighthly *Denmark*, ninthly, *Swethland*, tenthly, *Russia*, eleventh *Poland*, twelfth, *Hungary*, thirteenth, *Sclavonia*, fourteenth, *Dacia*, and the fifteenth *Greece*; speaking of the several islands, as they relate to some or other of these greater countries.

Italy, the mother of all Latine learning
stretcheth

stretcheth out easterly on *Asia* between the Adriatick and Tuscan Seas, and borders towards the west upon *France*, and towards the north on *Germany*, and is severed from those countries by the river *Varus*, and the mountains called *Alpes*, the rest being compassed with the sea. It hath had seven kinds of government, first Kings, second Consuls, third Dictators, fourth Decemviri, fifth Tribunes, sixth Emperours, seventh Popes. It flourished most in the time of Christ, and a little afterwards by means of the great and wide dominion of the mighty city of *Rome*, which then reigned as Queen of the world, over many lands of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

This land excelleth all the lands of *Europe*, in fruitfulness and pleasantness, the inhabitants are witty, industrious and frugal, yet hot and lascivious. And withall the men very jealous, and that taken to be not without cause. The religion there now professed is the Popish Religion, unto which they are more straitly kept by the Inquisition.

The chief wares which are carried out of *Italy* into other countries, are rice, silks, velvets, satins, taffaties, grograms, rasches, flannels, bum-basins, fustians, felts, serving for clokes, costly arras, gold and silver-thread, allum, gals, Venetian drinking and looking-glasses. It containeth at this day the kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*, the lands and patrimony of the Church so called, which the Pope possesseth; the great Dukedoms
of

of *Urbini* and *Tuscani*, the Common-wealths of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Lucca*, and the estates of *Lumbardy*, being the Dukedoms of *Millain*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Parma*, *Montferrat*, and the principality of *Piemont*; of all which I shall observe somewhat.

The Kingdome of *Naples* in *Italy*, is environed on all sides with the *Adriatick*, *Ionian* and *Tuscan* seas, excepting where it joyneth on the west to the lands of the Church, from which separated by a line drawn from the mouth of the river *Tronto* or *Druentus*, falling into the *Adriatick*, to the spring head of *Axofenus*, taking up all the east of *Italy*, one thousand four hundred sixty eight miles; it hath anciently been called the kingdome of both the *Sicilies*. The fertilest place of all *Italy*, abounding in all things necessary for life, delight and Physick. Hence are also brought the Neapolitan horses. It hath had thirteen Princes, twenty four Dukes, 25. Marquesses, ninety Earles, and nine hundred Barons, not titular onely, but men of great estates; It hath had twenty six Kings of several countries, beginning first with the Norman race, and now being in the hand of *Spain*; the disease called now the French Pox, was first in all Christendome found here. The Arms of this kingdome are *Azure seme of Fleur de Lices*, or a file of three *Labels Gules*.

Its revenue is two millions and an half of crowns, whereof twenty thousand are the Popes for

his chief rent, and the rest so exhausted in maintaining Garisons upon the Natives, and a strong Navy against the Turks, that the King of *Spain* receiveth not a fourth part thereof clearly; it hath twenty Arch-bishops; and one hundred twenty seven Bishops-Sees.

The kingdom of *Sicilia* in *Italy* is situate under the fourth climate; the longest day being thirteen hours and an half; it shoots forth into the Sea with three capes or Promontories.

The people are ingenious, eloquent and pleasant, but withal very inconstant and full of talk; they invented *Oratory*, *Pastoral Eclogues*, hour-glasses, with military Engins. The soyl is incredibly fruitful in Wine, Oyl, Honey, Minerals of gold, silver, and alum; together with plenty of salt, and sugar; there are also gems of Agats, and Emeralds; it yieldeth also great store of the richest silk, hath most excellent and delicious fruits both for tast and colour; with abundance also of all sorts of grain. Here is the hill *Ætna*, which many have taken to be hell, and ignorant Papists Purgatory, because of its sending forth of flames of fire, which the brimstone there causeth. It hath many Cities, Rivers, and Lakes, of which I cannot stand to treat.

There were eight Kings of *Sicilia*, six of the first whereof were called to rule. In the year one thousand two hundred eighty one, the house of *Arragon* governed it, and there hath succeeded

ten Kings; It is now united to the Crown of *Spain*. the revenue is eight hundred thousand, some say million of Duckets disbursed again on the entertainment of the Vice-Roy & defence of the Island; the Arms are four *Pallets*, *Gules* sable, being those of *Arragon* between two Flanches Argent, charged with as many *Eagles Sabel beaked Gules*.

It hath had seven Princes, four Dukes, thirteen Marquesses, fourteen Earls, one Viscount, and forty eight Barons; the people are Papists, and have three Arch-Bishops, and nine Bishops.

The Island and kingdome of *Sardinia* in *Italy*, lyeth west from *Scicilie* from the neereſt point *Cape Boy*, or *Cape Bara*.

It is diſtant about two hundred miles, it is in length one hundred eighty miles, ninety in breadth, five hundred ſixty in the circuit, and is ſituate under the fourteenth climate, the longeſt day being fourteen houres; there is neither Woolf nor Serpent, neither venomous or hurtful beaſt, but the fox onely, and a little creature like a ſpider, which will by no means endure the ſight of the Sun, except held by violence: Some pools it hath, very plentiful of fiſh, but generally are deſtitute of River-water, that they are ſain to keep the rain which falls in winter for their uſe in ſummer; by means whereof, and for that there is no paſſage, for the Northern winds being obſtructed by the high mountains neer *Cap Lugudori*, the air is generally unheal-
thy

thy, if not pestilential. The soil is very fertile, but ill manured, well stored with all sorts of cat-tel; the horses hereof hot, headstrong and hard to be broken, but will last long: the bullocks naturally gentle, so that the country-man doth as familiarly ride them, as they do in *Spain* on Mules or Asses, here is also the beast called *Mufrones* or *Muscriones*, found in *Corfica* also, but in no other part of *Europe*, somewhat resembling a Stag, but of so strong an hide, that it is used by the Italians in stead of Armour, of the skinne of which carryed to *Cordova* in *Spain*, and there dressed is made the right Cordovant leather; also there is an herb whereof if one eat, it is said that he will dye with laughter; the herb being of such a poysonous nature, that it causeth the man to dye with such a convulsion of sinews, that he seemeth to grinne or laugh at the time of his death. The people are small of stature, their complexion inclining unto swarthiness, rude in manners, very slothful and rebellious, yet given to hunting, their dyet mean, their apparrel in towns gorgeous, in villages base, their religion papistically formal, little curious, their Clergy being counted the most illiterate and ignorant in that part of the world called Christendome; it is now in the hands of the king of *Spain*, governed by a Vice-Roy, who resides at *Calaris*, and must of necessity be a *Spaniard*, under whom are two Deputies, Governours, *Spaniards*; also inferior Officers of command may be of the natives

what profits arise here to the King of *Spain*, I have nowhere found. The arms hereof are said to be Or a cross *Gules* betwixt four *Saracens* heads Sable curled argent. There are also divers small islands belonging thereunto. And lastly it hath three Arch-bishops and fifteen Bishops.

The lands of the Church, or the Popes Dominions in *Italy*, lie west of the realm of *Naples*, extended north and south from the Adriatick to the Tuscan Seas, bounded on the north-east with the river *Trontus*, on the south-east with the *Axofenus*, by which two parted from that kingdom as on the northwest by the rivers *Poe* and *Frore*; by which separated from the State of *Venice*: and on the southwest by the river *Pisio*, by which it is divided from the modern *Tuscany*, or the State of the *Florentine*. It is the middle of *Italy*, having in breadth from one Sea unto another, above one hundred miles, and in length above three hundred miles; the land exceeding fertile, abounding with multitudes of people, seldome consumed with wars; they are good husbands for their ground, but no tradesmen for Manufactures; there have been fifteen *Exarches* of *Ravenna* in *Romandiola*; seventeen Dukes and Marquesses of *Ferrara*: the revenue whereof was two hundred fifty thousand crowns yearly, but now it is not worth so much to the Pope: there have been also six Dukes of *Urbino*, the revenues are one hundred thousand crowns; but the chiefest glory they have, is of the

the city *Rome*, sometime the Empress of the world: there are accounted to have passed in it sixty five Bishops before it usurped the spiritual supremacy over Christendome; *Bonifacius* the third in the year of Christ six hundred and six making the sixty sixth Bishop, so fulfilling the mark of Antichrist, *Rev.* 13. 18. of the number six hundred sixty six, which also the numeral letters make up in his arrogant Title, *Generalis Vicarius Dei In terris*.

The Bishops taking this Title in the year one thousand six hundred forty four, had been one hundred seventy nine, and both added together, two hundred forty four; and how many more they shall be, *he onely knoweth, who knoweth all things*; the ordinary temporal revenues of the Pope, are two millions of crowns, but the extraordinary spiritual, twice as much: There were several orders of monks installed at several times, called the orders of Saint *Basil, Austin, Ierome, Carmelites, Crouched Fryers, Dominicans, Benedictines, Franciscans, Iesuites*, and *Oratorians*: And of women the Orders chiefly of *Clare* and *Bridget*, which to name onely, I think may suffice in a Treatise of this nature. The Arch-Bishops here are forty four, the Bishops fifty seven.

The Italian Provinces of the State of *Venice*, lie northward of the lands of the Church from *Romandiola* to the *Alps*, bounded on the South with the Territory of *Ferrara* and the rest of Ro-

mandiola on the west, with the Dukedome of *Mil-lain* on the north, with the main body of the *Alps*, and on the east with the Adriatick sea and the river *Arfia*, by which its parted from *Liburnia*, a *Sclavonian* province. It abounds with wise people and fruitful cities and countries; their religion is popish, but not so absolutely slavish as the rest. They baptize the Sea yearely, and their Duke marryeth it as often.

Their government is Aristocratical and popular; they have had neer one hundred Dukes of *Venice*; they have two principal orders of Knight-hood, of Saint *Mark* the Patron of the city, instituted one thousand three hundred thirty, and renewed one thousand five hundred sixty two. They are to be of noble blood, at least a Gentleman; their word or Motto is, *Pax tibi Marce*: the other is of the glorious Virgin, instituted one thousand two hundred twenty two: their charge is to defend Widows and Orphans, and to procure (as much as in them is) the peace of *Italy*. The Arms of the order is a purple cross between certain stars; the Habit a white Surcoat over a russet cloak, and seems to be religious as well as military: there are in this Italian part of *Venice*, two Patriarchs, and sixteen Bishops.

The Dukedome of *Florence* or the estate of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, is divided in the east from Saint *Peters* Patrimony by the river *Pisca*, on the west from the Common-wealth of *Genoa*, by the river *Macra*, and the strong fort of *Sare-zana*

zana, on the north from *Romandiola*, and *Marca Anteritana* by the *Appennine* hills: and on the southside, it is bounded with the *Tuscan* or *Terrhenian* seas: It was a while a free State, having Princes of the house of *Medici*, but now it is governed by the Duke of *Florence*, or great Duke of *Tuscany*, of the same family. The length of this State is two hundred sixty mile, the breadth in some places much inferiour: the onely order of Knighthood here is that of Saint *Stephen*, instituted one thousand five hundred sixty one. It is kept *August* 6. yearely, and hath all the privileges of them of *Malta*, upon condition that they of the order should make a vow of charity, of continual chastity and obedience; they are to be nobly born, and in lawful wedlock, of the Romish Church, and without note of infamy; their Robe is of white Chamlet, with a red cross of their lefr side sowed upon their midday Garments, or their wearing cloaks: the number is uncertain; the great Duke is the supreme Master of it, the revenues are very great; besides the great Duke is a Merchant, and taketh Excise almost of every thing: the Arms are Or, five *Tortecax*, *Gules*, two two & one and one in chief, *Azure* charged with three florwre-de-luces of the first. Here are three Arch-Bishops and twenty six Bishops.

The free State of *Luca* in *Italy*, lyeth betwixt the State of the great Duke, and the Commonwealth of *Genoa*; they are a free, courteous, mo-

dest people of good judgement and discreet, wisely preserving their liberty against the strength of potent neighbours, they are industrious also, well seen in Manufactures, especially in weaving cloth of gold and silk. The Dominions of it are eighty miles, the revenue is eighty thousand crowns yearly; it can raise for war fifteen thousand foot and three thousand horse; the government is mixed of Aristocracy, and Democracie: the principal Magistrate, called *Gon Falinere*, is changeable every second month, assisted by a certain and determinate number of citizens, whom they change every sixth month also, during which time they lie together in the palace or common hall; their Protector is also elective, of some neighbour King or State; their religion is Popish; they have two Bishops, onely acknowledging the Arch-Bishop of *Florence* for their Metropolitan.

The Common-wealth of *Genoa* in *Italy* lieth west of *Tuscany*, from which it is divided by the river *Macra*. They were anciently a large State, but have now onely *Liguria* and the isle of *Corfica* in their power; the men were good warriors, Merchants, and given to usury, which they learned of the Jews. Mr. *Heylin* reporteth, that it was the saying of a merry fellow, that in Christendome there were neither Scholars enough, Gentlemen enough, nor Jews enough: not Scholars enough, for then so many would not bedouble or treble-beneficed; not Gentlemen

enough, for then we should not have so many Pefants turn gentlemen; nor lastly, Jews enough, for then so many Christians would not turn Usurers.

The women here are priviledged above all *Italy* having liberty to talk with whom they will, and be courted by any that will both publickly and privately; from hence and some other particulars, they have made this proverb of the State of the country; Mountains without wood, Seas without fish, men without faith, and women without shame. They have a Duke and eight more assistant with him, all subject to the general counsel of four hundred men; the Duke and his eight assistants hold but two years; *Spain* is their Protector, and they have one Arch-bishop, fourteen Bishops.

The States of *Lumbardy* in *Italy* is bounded on the east with *Romandiola*, and the State or Territory of *Ferrara*, on the west with that part of the *Alps* which divides *Italy* from *France*, on the north (reckoning *Marca Trevigiana* within the bounds thereof) with that part of the *Alps* which lyeth towards *Germany*; and on the south with the *Apennine*, which parteth it from *Liguria* or the States of *Genoa*: as *Italy* is the garden of *Europe*, so *Lumbardy* is the Garden of *Italy* for the fruitfulness.

The Dukedome of *Millain* in *Italy*, hath on the east the States of *Mantua* and *Parma*, on the west *Piemont*, and some part of Switzerland

land one of the Provinces of the *Alps*, on the north *Marca Treuigana*, and on the south the *Apennine*, which parteth it from *Liguria* Or the States of *Genoa*: It hath had several Lords and Dukes of *Millain*, accounted the chief Dukedome in Christendome, but now under the *Spaniards*; the annual rent worth eight hundred thousand Duckets; but considering all charges, the *Spaniard* is taken to be out in keeping it. The arms are Argent, a Serpent Azure crowned, Or, in his Gorge an infant *Gules*, there are one Arch-Bishop, six Bishops.

The Dukedome of *Mantua* in *Italy*, is bounded on the west with *Millain*, on the east with *Romandiola*, on the north with *Marca Tringiana*, and on the south with the Dukedome of *Parma*; the soyl is reasonable good, and yieldeth all sorts of fruits, being well manured plentiful in corn, pastures and abundance of Vines, but the inhabitants not so civil and well bred as the rest of *Italy*, childish in their apparel, without manly gravity, in entertainment of friends and exacting all they can from strangers; it is a free State, & hath many Dukes thereof, the chief order of Knighthood in these Dukedomes is of the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, instituted *Ann.* one thousand six hundred eight, it consisteth of twenty Knights whereof the Mantuan Dukes are Sovereigns. The collar hath threds of gold, laid on with fire, and enterwoven with these words, *Domine probasti.*

To the collar are pendent two Angels supporting three drops of blood, and circumscribed, *Nihil ista triste recepto*. It is accounted a great circuit, but not worth above five hundred thousand Ducats: the arms are argent, a cross *Patee Gules* between four Eagles sable membred of the second, under an Escuchion in fise charged quarterly with *Gules*, a Lion Or and Or three bars sable: here are one Archbishop, four Bishops.

I shall pass by the Dukedoms of *Modena*, *Parma*, and *Mountferrat*, as being all three but small estates of *Italy*, and having but four Bishops amongst them all: the arms of *Modena* the same with the Dukedome of *Ferrara*, and the arms of *Mountferrat*, *Gules*, a chief argent: thus much for *Italy*.

The principality of *Piémont* a part of the *Alpes*, situate at the foot of the Mount is bounded on the east with *Millain* and *Mountferrat*, on the west with *Savoy*, on the north within the *Switzers*, and on the south it runneth in a narrow valley to the Mediterranean, having *Mountferrat* on the one side *Province* and a part of the *Alps* upon the other: it is very fertile compared with *Savoy*, and *Switzerlaad*, but thought to be inferiour to the rest of *Italy*: the Arms of this principality are *Gules*, a cross argent, charged with a Label of three points Azure. It is now subject to the Dukedome of *Savoy*.

Savoy strictly and specially so called, is bounded on the East with *Wallisland*, and part of *Piémont*

mont on the west, with *Daulphin* and *La Breß*, on the south with some parts of *Daulphine* onely, and on the north with *Switzerland* and the lake of *Geneva*. The country is altogether hilly and mountainous, very healthful but not very fruitful: the common people are naturally very dull, but the Gentry pleasant, ingenious, and civil: there have been neer thirty Earls and Dukes of *Savoy*: it is a very strong place with fortifications of nature; the revenue ordinarily a million of crowns yearly. The onely order of Knighthood here is that of the *Anunciado*, ordained one thousand four hundred and eight; their collar is of fifty links, to shew the mysteries of the Virgin; at the end is her portraiture with the history of the annunciation, instead of a Motto these letters *F. E. R. T. i. e. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, are engraven to every plate or link of the collar, each link being interwoven one within another in form of a true lovers knot; the number of the Knights is fourteen beside the Duke the Sovereign of the order; the solemnity held annually on our Lady day: the Arms are G. a cross A. *Geneva* is a city of the Dukedome of *Savoy*, now a free State, having cast off both the Pope and their own Duke, and kept freely by their neighbours jealousie each of other touching it; the religion is Calvinist Protestant, the government Presbyterial, the language the worst French, the people industrious, and Merchants; their situation, for neighbours advantagious thereunto.

Wall-

Wallisland reacheth from the mountain *de Burken* to the town of Saint *Maurice*, where the hills do close and shut up the valley, which is so narrow in that place, that a bridge laid from one hill to another (under which the river *Rosue* doth pass) is capable of no more then one Arch onely, and that defended with a Castle, and two strong gates; on other parts it is inclosed with a continual wall of steep and horrid mountains, covered all the year long with a crust of ice, not passable at all by armies, and not without much difficulty by single passengers, so that no citadel can be made so strong by Art as this country is by nature. The valley is very fruitful in Saffron, corn, wine, and most delicate fruits, having medows and pleasant pastures. They have also a Fountain of Salt, and many hot Bathes, and medicinal waters; they have cattle enough to serve them; also a wild Buck, equal to a Stag in bigness, footed like a Goat, and horned like a fallow Deer, leaping with wonderful agility, and so not easily caught, but in summer time, for then with the heat he is blind. The people are courteous towards strangers, but very rough and churlish towards one another: they are of the Romish religion, and subject to the Bishop of *Sion*. The Deputies of the seven Resorts having not only voices with the Cantons in his election but being chosen they joyn with him also in the Diets for choosing Magistrates, redressing grievances, and determining matters of the State.

Swit-

Switzerland hath on the east the *Grisons*, and some part of *Tyrol* in *Germany*, on the west the mountain *Jove* and the lake of *Geneva*, which parts it from *Savoy*, and *Burgundy*, on the north *Suevia*, another province also of the upper *Germany*; and on the south *Wallisland*, and the *Alps* which borders on the Dukedome of *Millain*. It is totally in a manner overgrown with craggy mountains, but such as for the most part have grassy tops, and in their hollowness rich meadows and nourishing pastures, being two hundred forty miles in length, and one hundred eighty in breadth: the inhabitants are rich, and rugged of disposition like their land, good souldiers and mercenary almost to every one; their religion mixed, some Papists, some Protestants, Zwinglians, yet they have agreed to tolerate one another; their government popular.

The country of the *Grizons* is bounded on the east with the country of *Tyrol*, with *Switzerland* on the north, with *Suevia*, and a part of the *Switzers*, on the south with *Lombardy*, a very mountainous and barren land, the people now Protestant, their government popular; in these Alpine parts there are two Arch-Bishops, thirteen Bishops.

France hath alwayes been held the principal and worthiest kingdom of all Christendome; it is bounded on the east with *Germany*, and southward with the Mediteranian Sea, south-east with the *Alps*, and on the north with the British Sea.

It

It is very fruitful in all sorts of grain, and whatsoever is needful for the maintenance of life, especially it hath great abundance of wines, wherewith many other lands are also served. It is divided into many great Dukedoms and Provinces, hath in it also divers great, mighty and famous cities, the people are heady; but ingenious and good warriors. The government is meerly regal, and at the pleasure of the Prince, of which it hath had many great and powerful ones: the religion of the Land is Popish, but there are many Protestants there, who although they have been greatly persecuted, yet sometimes their number hath indulged them in the exercise thereof: the chief orders of Knighthood yet extant here are first of Saint *Michael*, instituted one thousand four hundred and nine. It consisted first of thirty persons, but after, of three hundred: the habit of the order a long cloak of white damask, down to the ground, with a border interwoven with cocklesheells of gold, interlaced and furred with *Ermins*, with a hood of Crimson Velvet, and a long tippet about their necks; they wear a collar woven with Cocklesheells: the word *immensi tremor oceani*; the picture of Saint *Michael* Conquering the Devil was annexed to the collar, the seat thereof anciently, Saint *Michaels* mount in *Normandy*, and the day Saint *Michaels* day. Secondly of the holy Ghost, ordained one thousand five hundred seventy nine. The order of Saint *Michael* is to be given
to

to none but such as were first dignified with this, whereunto none were to be admitted, but such as could prove their nobility by three descents: their oath to maintain the Romish Catholick religion, & prosecute all opponents to it: their robe a black velvet mantle, pourtrayed with lillies and flumes of gold, the collar of Flower-de-luces; and flowers of gold, with a Cross, and a Dove appendent to it: The Arms of *France* are Azure three Flower-de-luces Or; it hath seventeen Arch-Bishops, one hundred and eight Bishops, and one hundred thirty two thousand Parishes.

The *Pirenean* Hills are onely a bound between *France* and *Spaine*, two potent kingdoms; the whole length not reckoning in the windings & turnings, affirmed to be eighty *Spanish* Leagues at three miles to a league: the people barbarous, but of what religion my Author saith not: It may be he esteemed them so barbarous, that he thought they could live without any religion at all.

Spain is severed from *France* by the *Pirenean* Mountains, on all other sides it is invironed with the Sea, it containeth at this day divers kingdoms, one *Goths*, two *Navars*, there have been fourty one Kings: The arms are *Gules* a carbuncle nowed, Or, the chief order of knighthood was of the *Lilley*, their Blazon a pot of Lilies with the pourtraiture of the Virgin ingraven upon it; their duty to defend the faith, and dayly to repeat certain *Avemaries*, thirdly *Biscay*, and *Empascon*,
it hath

hath had nineteen Lords: their arms Argent, two wolves sable, each of them in his mouth a lamb of the second: four, *Leon* and *Oviedo*, hath had thirty Kings; the arms are argent; a Lion passant crowned, Or; five, *Gallicia* hath had ten Kings: the arms *Azure* semee of Cressets fished, a Chalice crowned, Or, six, *Corduba* hath had twenty Kings: the arms Or; a Lion Gules armed and crowned; of the first a border, *Azure* charged with eight towers argent: seven, *Granado* hath had twenty Kings, the arms Or, a Pomgranate slipped, Vert: eight, *Murcia*: nine, *Toledo*, hath had eleven Morish Kings: ten, *Castile* hath had twenty Kings; the order of Mercie is his chief order here: their arms are a cross argent, and four beads, Gules in a field, Or; their habit white; the rule of their order that of Saint *Augustine*: their duty was to redeem Christians taken by the Turks with such money as was bestowed upon them: eleven, Portugal hath had twenty one Kings: the principal orders of Knighthood here, are first of *Avis* wearing a green cross: second, of Christ, instituted one thousand three hundred twenty one, their robe is a black Cassock under a white surcoat, wherewith a red cross stroked in the midst with a white line: their duty to expel the Moores out of *Boetica* the next neighbour to Portugal: the arms of this kingdom are argent on five Escouchins *Azure*, as many *Befants* in Saltire, of the first pointed sable, within a border Gules, charged with seven towers

ers, Or: eleven *Majorca* hath had successively four Kings: twelve, *Aragon* hath had twenty Kings: the order of Knighthood is of *Mintesa*, their robe a red cross upon their breast; the arms Or, four *Pallets Gules*: all these are now united in one Monarchy of the King of *Spain*: Their religion Popish, whereunto they are kept by the violence of the Inquisition. The land yields all sorts of wines, oyles, sugar, grain, metals, as gold and silver; it is fertile enough for the inhabitants, whose ambitions for the most part are base, the meanest proud, the best, superstitious and hypocrites, many of them lascivious, yet good souldiers, by patience in enduring hunger, thirst, labour. The King is not rich by reason of his great expences to keep his dominions, in which he hath eleven Arch-bisnops, fifty two Bishops.

England together with *Scotland* on the north part thereof, maketh the greatest *Island* of *Europe*, and the richest in the world, situated in a very temperate soil and wholesome air, and exceeding fruitful in wheat and other grain, hath many pleasant rivers, plentifully stored with fish, excellent havens, commodious and safe, mines of silver, lead, iron, especially of fine tinne; innumerable flocks of sheep, bearing fine wool, of which is made cloth that serves not only themselves, but is also transported into other parts: the chief city is *London*, the inhabitants are brave warriors both at sea and land, and many of them
lear-

learned and witty: the orders of Knight-hood are of Saint *George*, or of the Garter; there are twenty six Knights of it, whereof the King of *England* was the Sovereign: the Ensigne is a blew Garter, buckled on the left leg, on which these words are embroïdered, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; about their necks they weare a blew riband, at the end of which hangeth the image of Saint *George*, upon whose day this order is for the most part celebrated. Secondly of the Bath, instituted one thousand and nine. They used to be created at the Coronation of Kings and Queens, and the installing of the Prince of *Wales*. Their duty to defend true religion, Widows, Maids, Orphans, and to maintain the Kings rights; the Knights thereof distinguished by a red riband, which they weare ordinarily about their necks, to difference them from Knights Bachelours, of whom they have in all places the precedence, unless they be also the sons of noble men, to whom their birth gives it before all orders. Thirdly of Baronets, an hereditary honour: the arms are *Mars*, three *Lions* passant gardant *Sol*.

Scotland, invironed with the sea, except on the south side where it bordereth with *England*, is not so fruitful, yet hath of all things enough to sustain it self; the head-city is *Edenborough*. *Scotland* giveth not many sorts of course woollen cloth, wool, mault, hides, fish. The principal order of Knighthood here, is that of Saint *An-*

drew. The Knights did weare about their necks a collar interlaced with thistles, with the picture of Saint *Andrew* appendant to it. The Motto is,
Nemo me impune laceffit.

Secondly of *Nova Scotia*, ordained by King *James*, one thousand six hundred twenty two, hereditary; but the Knights thereof distinguished by a riband of Orange Tawney: the arms of the kingdome are *Sol*, a Lion rampant, *Mars* within a double *Tressure* counter-flowered.

Ireland is full of brooks, marshes, waters and woods, hath good pasture, and abundance of tame and wild beasts, but little grain: the inhabitants are rude and wild people, yet through the conversation and government of the *English* are dayly more and more brought to civility; the aire here is very temperate, cooler in summer and warmer in winter then in *England*: the arms of *Ireland* are *Azure*, an Harp Or stringed Argent.

The *Isles* belonging to great *Brittain* are the *Surlings* or *Scillies*, *Garnesey*, *Iarfey*, *Wight*, *Anglesey*, *Man*, *Hebrides*, *Orcades*, and many others. All which three Kingdoms and Islands aforesaid, make up one Common-wealth under the government of his now Highness *OLIVER*, Lord Protector. Their religion is Calvinist Protestant, their government called Independent.

The *Low Countries* contain seventeen Provinces, the Dukedoms of *Brabant*, *Guelderland*, *Lymburge* and *Lisenburge*, the countries of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Henault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namen*, *Zukfen*, the Marquisate of the holy Empire, the
 Lord

Lord-ships of *Freezland*, *Michlen*, *Onserisen* and *Graving*; all which are lands above measure well tilled and inhabited, containing two hundred and eight cities, fortified with walls and ditches, and about fix thousand three hundred villages, with parish Churches, besides the Castles, Forts, and Noble mens houses, which are almost infinite in number. This land is watered with many excellent rivers, as the *Rhine*, the *Mose*, the *Mard*, the *Scheld*, and others. It hath also many commodious Sea-Havens, abounding in ships, and very skilful and expert Mariners and Pilots, as by their navigations may appear, whereby they have compassed as it were the whole world. The inhabitants also are very valiant and notable warriors as well by sea as by land, as their enemies themselves will witness. They are excellently well skilled in all cunning and handy-crafts. Many attribute unto them the invention of the Sea-compass, as also the needle, and laudable art of printing of books: they send abroad into other parts all sorts of linnen and wollen cloth, *Camerick*, *Pasement-lace*, of gold, silver, and silk, *Taffata*, wrought *Velvet*, *Grograms*, *Sayes*, whole and half *Velvet* baggs, silk laces, iay, and linnen.

All manner of twined thred, wrought silk, refined sugar, prepared buff, and Ox hides, as also Spanish leather, pictures, books, cables, ropes, and other ship-furniture, cards, pinns, and all kind of mercery, dried and salt fishes, herring, butter,

butter, cheefe, and bisket; the people are of the reformed religion, but *Flanders* and *Artois*, and they are Papists; they suffer any religion amongst them: the principal order of Knighthood ordained by these Princes is that of the Golden Fleece instituted one thousand four hundred thirty nine, ordained, as some conceive, from *Gideons* fleece: their habit is a collar of gold interlaced with iron seeming to strike fire out of a flint, or *ex ferro flammam* being the word, at the end whereof hung the *Toison d'Or*, or a fleece of gold, the King of *Spain* may now make as many of them as he please. There are in these parts three Arch-bishops, fifteen Bishops.

Germany is one of the greatest Provinces in *Europe*, (and is in the midst thereof) bounded on the east with *Hungary* and *Polonia*, on the south with *Italy* and *Bolonia*, on the west with *France*; and on the north with the north sea, and with the sea called *Mare Balticum*. In the midst whereof lyeth *Bohemia*, wherein stands *Prague*, where the Emperour commonly keeps his court: it is adorned with magnificent towres, well fortified and furnished with such a number of castles, and of villages, such abundance of people, and with such politique government, that she may compare with any. The soyl is fruitful both in corn and wine, it hath many navigable rivers, stored with plenty of fishes, most excellent fountains and hot Bathes, Mines of gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, and iron, it hath very learned men,
skilful

skilful in all sciences and mechanick arts: the religion is here very diverse, for there being many free Provinces, some are Papists, some Protestants, and of these again some Calvinists, some Lutherans: There are six Arch-bishops, and thirty four Bishops.

Denmark and *Norway* are very great regions bordering southward upon *Germany*; they extend toward the north to seventy one degrees and thirty minutes, and north Latitude towards the east; they border upon *Sweden*, and on the west and north-side they are invironed with the sea, they at this time are under the government of one King who is Lord of *Seland*. *Greenland*, *Hitland*, and *Gothland*, these Kingdoms afford unto other lands oxen, barley, malt, stock-fish, tallow, sand, nuts, hides, goat-skins, masts, deales, oaken boards, wood to burn, pitch, tarre, brimstone, and the like: their religion is the *Lutherans*.

The chief order of Knighthood in it is that of the *Elephant*, their Badge a collar powdered with *Elephants*, towred supporting the Kings arms, and having at the end the picture of the Virgin *Mary*. The arms of the Land are quarterly Or three Lions passant, Vert, crowned of the first for the Kingdome of *Denmark*, and two *Gules*, a Lion rampant Or crowned and armed of the first in the Paws, a *Dansk hatchet*; argent for the Kingdome of *Norway*; there are two Arch-Bishops, thirteen Bishops.

Sweden is a great and mighty kingdome, bordering on the east upon *Muscovia*, on the south unto the *Baltick* Sea, and *Denmark* on the west unto *Norway*, and on the north unto the *Finmark* and the *Zurick* Sea. The merchandises it selleth are copper, iron, lead, costly fures, buff, and ox hides, goat-skins, tallow, pitch, barley, malt, Hazel-nuts, and such like things: their religion is *Lutheran*: the arms of the Kingdome *Azure*, three crowns, Or, hath two Arch-bishops, eight Bishops.

Russia is the last region towards the east in *Europe*, a good part of it is in *Asia*, it is bounded on the north with the Frozen Sea, on the east with *Tartaria*, on the west it borders upon *Livonia*, and on the realm of *Sweden*, and on the south with the sea called *Mare Caspium*, the greatest part is extreme cold, but for the help of the inhabitants nature hath stored it with furs, fables, white fox, martins, and other commodities, as cattel, corn, and fruit: the whole region is subject to the Emperor of *Russia*, a vast tract, and as wild a government.

The people are base, ignorant, contentious, and foolishly superstitious; after the Greek Church, they deny the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, they bury their dead upright, with many other ceremonies: *Muscovia* is the seat of the Empire. The country affords very good flax, and hoop to make casks, and ropes, and store of hides, as well of oxen as helks,
much

much salt fish, and whales grease, the arms are sable, a partel open of two leases and as many degrees, Or. Here is one Patriarch, two Arch-bishops, eighteen Bishops.

Poland is bounded on the south with *Moldavia*, and *Hungary*, on the east with *Muscovia*, and with the *Tartaries*, per *O Coptiques*, on the west with *Germany*, and on the north with the Baltick Sea, the religion is partly with the Greek Church, partly with the *Roman*, and so there are here of the *Romish* Church three Arch-bishops, and nineteen Bishops, and of the Greek Church, two Arch-bishops; and six Bishops: The arms are one Gem, and Eagle, an As argent crowned and Nowed, Or, for the region of *Polonia*, and two *Gules* a Chevaleir armed *Cap a pes* advancing his sword argent mounted upon a barbed courser of the second for the Dukedome of *Lituania*: the commodities sent thence are Spruce or Dantz beer, amber, wheat, rye, and other grain; hony, wax, hemp, flax, pitch and tarr: it hath also mines of copper and iron.

Hungary is bounded on the south with *Bosnia* and *Croatia*, on the west with *Germany*, on the east with *Moldavia* and *Valacha*, and on the north with *Polonia*: a great and mighty Kingdome, and exceeding fruitful, it hath many navigable rivers, wherein are multitude of fish.

The people are strong, and shew their antiquity

ty to be of the *Scythians*, by their neglect of learning, and barbarous manners; their sons equally inherit without privilege of Birthright; their daughters portion is onely a new attire. The *German* Emperor and the Turk share it between them; the commodities that go from thence are divers sorts of colours, wheat, beef, salt, wine, and river-fish salted: the arms are bar wise of eight pieces, *Gules* and argent: there are here two Arch-bishops, thirteen Bishops.

Sclavonia hath on the south the Adriatick Sea, on the west part of *Italy*, *Greece* on the south east, and *Hungary* on the north; part of it belongs to the Turk, some to the *Venetian* estate, some to the *Hungarians*, and some to the *Austrians*: the arms Argent, a Cardinals hat, the strings meeting in base *Gules* perpendant and placed in a true loves knot; there are four Arch-Bishops, twenty six Bishops.

* *Greece*, once a mother of learning and arts, now the den of the Turkish Empire who hath its abode at *Constantinople*: it is bounded on the west with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the north with the mountain *Hemus*, on the south with the Mediterranean Sea, and on the east *Agypt*, *Hellspont* *Propontis*. The commodities brought from hence are gold, silver, copper, divers colours, wines, and velvets, Damask and Turkish Grogam; their religion hath in it some substantial error, as that they deny that the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and the Son, they hold also baptisme
of


(43)

of fire to be necessary, yet they resist the Authority of the Bishop of *Rome*.

And thus now have I finished *Europe*, the first part of the world.

Dacia he hath left out. *Transilvania*. a country
in *Dacia*. so called betw^e y^e wood^e lying betw^e it &
Hungary. i.e. y^e country beyond y^e wood^e.

The





The names of the greatest and most famous cities and Rivers in the world.

IN *Italy* the cities of *Genoa*, *Milan*, *Venice*, *Florence*, *Rome*, *Bologne*, and *Naples*, the rivers most famous, are *Arnus*, *Tiber*, and *Po*.

The cities in *France* that are most famous, are *Amiens*, *Rouen*, *Paris*, *Troyes*, *Nantes*, *Orleans*, *Diion*, *Lyons*, *Burdeaux*, *Toulouse*, *Marseilles*, *Grenoble*, *Anverse*: the rivers that are most remarkable, are the *Loyre*, the *Garone*, the *Rhone*, the *Seyne*.

The cities in *Spain* that do most prefer themselves to observation, are *Toledo*, *Madrid*, *Leon*, *Pampelune*, *Bilbo*, *Priede*, *Saint Iames* ot *Compostella*, *Lisbone*, *Fax*, *Siville*, *Grenade*, *Mursy*, *Sarragosa*, *Barcelona*, and *Valentia*: the rivers there most famous, are the *Dower*, the river of *Tagus*, the *Gadian* and the *Guadalguinur*.

The cities in *England* that be most famous, are *London*, *York*, *Bristol*; the rivers most famous, are the *Thames*, the *Severn*, the river of *Humber*, and the *Onze*.

The

The cities in *Scotland* most famous are *Edinburgh*, *Sterlin*, *Aberdin*, and *Saint Andrews*, the most famous River is the River of *Tay*.

The most famous city in *Ireland* is *Dublin*, and the greatest River is the River of *Shannon*.

The chiefest cities in the *Netherlands* belonging to the Catholics, are *Metz*, *Besancon*, *Chambery*, *Antwerp*, the chief city belonging to the united States, is *Amsterdam*; the two most famous Rivers are the River of *Scheld*, and the River *Mosa*.

The most famous cities in *Germany*, are *Strasbourg*, *Colen*, *Munster*, *Norimbergh*, *Ausburgh*, *Numick*, *Vienna*, *Prague*, *Dresda*, *Berlin*, *Stettin*, and *Lubeck*; the chiefest Rivers are the *Rhine*, the *Weser*, the *Elbe*, the *Oder*, and the *Danow*: the most famous cities in *Denmark* are *Copenhagen*, and *Trondon*; the chiefest River is the *Wezer*.

The chiefest cities in *Swedeland* are *Calmar*, *Stockholme*, *Abo*, and *Riga*, the last whereof is in *Livonia*, but now in the possession of the King of *Sweden*; the most famous River is the River of *Torne*.

The chiefest cities of *Russia*, are *Mucow*, *Wolodimax*, *Saint Michael the Arch-Angel*, *Cazan* and *Astracan*; the most famous Rivers are, the *Dwine*, the *Volga*, the *Don*, or *Tana*.

The most famous cities in *Poland* are, *Cracovia*, *Warsovia*, *Dantzick*, *Vilna*, *Kion*, *Cameneca*, and *Smolensco*, which is part of *Muscovy*, and now again

again in the possession of the great Duke: the chiefest Rivers in *Poland* are the *Vistula*, or *Weisser*, the *Niemen*, the *Duna*, or the *Niester*, and the *Boristhenes*.

The chiefest cities in *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Valastia*, *Moldavia*, and little *Tartary*, are *Buda*, *Presborough*, *Hermontade*, *Tergoguis*, *Czuchan*, or *Sozow*, *Craffa*, and *Burgos*: the chiefest Rivers are the *Drin*, the River of *Oxfens*, or *Alfens*, the River of *Peneus*, the *Vardax*, the *Marize*, and the *Danubius*.

The most famous cities in *Dacia* are *Trieste* and *Pedena*.

The most famous cities in *Bohemia*, are *Cuttenbergh*, *Pilzen*, *Dommingraci*, and *Budroxis*.

The most famous cities at this time in *Greece*, *Buda*, *Salonique*, *Andrianopolis*, *Scutary*, *Durazzo*, *La Valone*, *L Armiro*, *Prevezza*, *Larta*, *Lepanto*, *Setines*, or *Athens*, *Stines*, or *Thebes*, *Corinth*, *Patras*, *Misira*, or *Lacedemonia*, which are all now in possession of the *Turks*.

The most famous cities in *Bosnia*, are *Iuycza*, *Bagnalone*, *Fruansaray*: in *Croatia*, is the famous city of *Wihitz*.

The chiefest cities in *Sclavonia*, are *Nona*, *Zara*, *Nonigrad*, *Tinn*, *Sebenico*, *Saint Nicolo*, *Trau*, *Spalato*, *Salona*, *Almisse*, *Starigrad*, *Vesicchio*, *Catara*, *Buda*, and *Dolcigno*.

The most famous city in *Walachia* is called *Tergovis*, and in *Moldavia*, *Zaczow*.

In the land of *Sicily*, there are the famous cities

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ties of *Messina*, and *Palermo*; in the Island of *Sardinia*, the city of *Calari*; and in *Corfica*, the city *Bastie*. The renowned cities in *Romania*, are *Constantinople*, and *Adrianopolis*.

3.

Asia

Asia.

A *Sia* is now the second part of the world, separated from *Europe* by the floods *Tanais* and *Duina*, and from *Africa*, by the narrow part of *Lod le lakis*.

Unto *Egypt*, it is bigger then *Europe* or *Africa*, and doth far exceed them in riches, as precious stones and spices: this region hath been renowned by the first & second Monarchs of the world: there man was created, placed in Paradise, seduced by Sathan, and redeemed by our Saviour: In this part was done most of the histories mentioned in the Old Testament; and many things also in the New: the eminent persons that have the rule of *Asia*, are the Kings of *China*, the King of *Persia*, the great Turk, and the Emperour of *Russia*.

Tartaria is bordered upon the north sea, eastward upon the Sea of *China*, southward upon the Provinces of *China*, of *India*, with the flood *Oxdo* and the Sea *Mare Caspium*, and towards the west with the flood *Mare Steneum*, and *Moravia*.

The *Tartarians* are divided into certain commonalties or colonies, one from another, so they differ in manners and trade of life: they are men of a square stature, broad and gross faces, their eyes sink into their heads, and looking somewhat a squint; they are strong of body, and
hardy

hardy : they eat horses, and all other beasts except hogs, howsoever they are slain.

China is bounded on the east by the east Sea; on the west with *India*, and *Bramus*; and on the north it is divided from *Tartaria* with a wonderful wall four hundred miles long, built between the mountaines : it is divided into fifteen Kingdoms or great Provinces, and having a peculiar Prince, but all yielding obedience to their great King : it is reported that he may bring into the field three hundred thousand foot, and two hundred thousand horsemen. The land is fruitful of grain, and beasts wild and tame, wines, of precious stones, gold, copper, iron, steel, and pearl, and good store of silk; also very great cities, well peopled; *Paquin* is the royal city, of which things be written that be incredible : the people are lively, witty, wondrous artists, they make wag-gons that sayl over the land as the ships do over the Sea : the art of Printing and making of guns, is more ancient with them then with us : they have good laws according to which they do live; but they want the knowledge of God, for they are heathens, and worship the sun, moon, and stars, yea and the Devil himself that he may not hurt them.

Iapan aboundeth so with gold, that it is reported that the Kings palace was covered therewith in the time of *Paulus Venetius*.

India situated between *Persia* and the *Tartars*, *Sinca*, and the *Indian* Sea : all writers account

it the best and goodliest land in the world, for it fills almost the whole world with precious Jewels and pearls, medicinal drugs and perfumes, that it may be called an earthly paradise, and it belongs to the *Spaniards*.

Persia is a mighty rich land, governed by the *Sophy*, though he a Mahometist: yet warreth against the Turk for the religion of *Mahomet*, concerning differences in expounding the Alcoran: out of *Persia* are brought the Bezor stone and other precious stones, pearls of great value, and many silk-works.

Natolia or *Asia* the less, wherein is that part of land formerly called *Canaan*, by which Iye the Arabians: this *Asia* is a good and fruitful country, and hath been eminent in the true religion; for therein were written the most part of the New Testament. It is almost divided from *Africa* by the Red and Mediterranean sea, and is now a part of the Turkish empire.

The chief Islands of *Asia* are *Zellant*, whose ground is alwayes green, and the trees laden with blossoms and fruits, as oranges, lemons; the cinnamon grows here in whole woods, for it is the second rind of a tree, but being cut and laid in the sun, becomes red: the tree in three years space receives his rind again; besides many other beasts, here are a multitude of Elephants.

Sumatra yieldeth besides other sorts of spices, abundance of pepper, here are also moneys of divers metals, of which the inhabitants have

have learned to cast good Ordinance; very great Elephants are found here, which being learned are serviceable in war. The *Rhinoceros*, a deadly enemy to the Elephant, is found here, for though he be less yet he warreth with him, having whet his horn on the rock, he therewith seeks to rip up the Elephants belly. He is by many held to be the true Unicorne: every part of him, especially his horn, being sovereign against all poyson.

Iava is very fruitful in several spices and *Indian* fruits, especially pepper.

Benda a second Island, but very famous, for herein onely are several islands: hereabout grow all the nutmegs and mace which are in great abundance sent into all the world: the trees on which nutmegs grow, yield three times in the year fruit, onely in *August* and *December*, but the most and best in *April*.

The islands of the *Mollucas*, though but sand, yet are known all over the world, by reason of the plenty of cloves which grow up here onely are dispersed over all the world, they are five in number, *Ternate*, *Tidon*, *Matir*, *Mantrian* and *Bachion*. Victuals are here scant, for there grows neither rice nor any other grain; it hath no cat-tel but a few goats and hogs: they make their bread of certain trees and roots. In these islands onely are found the bird of Paradise, which for

(52)

the strangeness and fairness of feathers exceeds
all the birds in the world.

Thus much touching the second part of the
world.

The



The chiefest Cities of Asia with the Rivers.

THe chiefest cities in *Asia* which belong unto the Turks, are in *Anatolia*, *Burse*, *Chiontai*, *Angoure*, *Trebisond*, *Sattalie*: the Rivers there most famous are the River of *Alie*, *Iordan*, *Euphrates*, and *Tigris*.

The most famous Cities in *Syria* are *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, *Damas*, *Said*, and *Hierusalem*.

The most famous Cities in *Georgia* are *Mosul*, *Bagded*, *Balsora*, *Sanatopoli*, *Strann*, *Derbent*: The most famous Rivers in *Georgia* are the Rivers of *Fazze* and *Arais*.

The most famous Cities in *Arabia*, are *Heracl*, *Ava*, *Medina*, and *Meetra*; the most memorable River is the River of *Cayban*.

The chiefest Cities in *Persia*, are *Taxis*, *Gorgian*, *Coysolma*, *Hispahan*, *Erat*, *Sus*, *Schiras*, and *Ormutz*: the chiefest Rivers are the Rivers of *Tirditiri*, and *Bendimur*.

The chiefest cities of *India*, are *Amedabur*, *Cambaia*, *Gouro*, *Diu*, *Bengala*, *Pangab*, or *Lahor*, *Agra*, *Goa*, *Calicut*, *Visnagor*, *Pegn*, *Arracan*, *Malaca*, *Camboge*, and *Facso*: the fairest Rivers

vers in *India* are the River *Indus*, *Ganges*, and *Mecon*.

The most famous cities in *China*, are *Paguin*, *Quinjay*, *Caneun*, *Macao*, *Mancian*, and *Nagaia Hordo*: the greatest River is the River of *Quinam*, or *Iamsu Quiam*.

The most famous cities in *Tartary*, are *Zahaspé*, *Samarcanda*, *Thibet*, *Cambalu*, *Tatur*, or *Tartar*: the chiefest Rivers are the *Tatar*, the *Ieniscoy*, the *Oby*, the *Chezel*, and the *Albiannu*.

The Isles in *Asia* in the Ocean are the isle of *Iaphan*, where are the cities of *Bungo*, *Meaco*, and *Sacay*.

The *Phillipine* islands, in which are the cities of *Lusor*, *Manille*, and *Mindanao*.

The *Moluno* Islands in which are the cities of *Gililo*, *Mucasar*, and *Aquen*.

Not far from thence is *Sumatra* and *Iava*, where are the cities of *Candra*, and *Columbo*, neer unto it is *Borero*, *Manur*, and *Male*.

In the *Mediterranean Sea*, there are the islands of *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, and *Scarpanto*, in which are the famous cities of *Nicosia*, *Formagusta*, *Rhodes*, and *Scarpanto*.

In the *Archipelago* there are the islands of *Chios*, and *Metelin*, which have cities after their own names.

Asia

Africa.

A*frica*, the third part of the world, is separated from *Europe* by the Mediterranean sea, and from *Asia* by the Red Sea ; she yieldeth gold , balm, ivory, ebony, sugar , ginger , dates, aloes, myrrh, feathers: also *Madera*, the countreyes in *Asia* now follow.

Barbary is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea northward, on the east with *Egypt*, on the south with the mount *Atlas*, and westward with the *Altantick* ocean : the inhabitants are faithless, crafty in promising, and also in performing; they are fraudulent, covetous , and beyond measure jealous of their wives : their country yields olives, figs, dates, oranges, and a certain kind of goat, whose hair makes a stuff as fine as silk.

Egypt hath *Idumea* on the east, and the bay of *Arabia*; on the west *Barbary*, *Numidia*, and part of *Lybia*, on the north the Mediterranean Sea, on the south *Ethiopia* superior or the *Abassin* Empire. It containeth in length five hundred sixty two Italian miles, and in breadth one hundred sixty, situated under the second and fifth climates, so that their longest day in summer is not above thirteen houres and a half. The air is very hot and offensive, the soil is fruitful, by the overflowing of *Nilus*, it hath

rich pastures wherein they feed great store of camels, horses, asses, oxen, greater of growth then usually in most places else: and by reason of the morishness of the country, they have also great store of fowls, it is furnished with great plenty of metals, some precious stones, good wines, and fruits, as lemons, oranges, pomgranates, citrons, figs, cherries, and such as these, excellent both for tast and colour: here grow the Palm trees, which alwayes grow in couples, the male and female, both thrust forth cods full of seed, but the female alwayes fruitfull, and that not except growing by the male, and having his seed mixed with hers: the pith of these trees is an excellent sallade, better then an hartichoke, which in tast it doth much resemble; of the branches they make bedstedds, lattices, &c. of the leaves, baskets, mats, fans, &c. of the outward husk of the cod, cordage, of the inner brushes; the fruit it bears is best known by the name of dates, which are in tast like figs: and finally it is said to yield whatsoever is necessary to the life of man: it is the nature of this tree, though never so ponderous a weight were put upon it, never to yield to the burden, but still to resist the heaviness of it, and to endeavour to lift and raise it self the more upwards; a fit emblem of the resurrection: the people are not black, but tawny or olive-coloured; they weep and mourn over the bodies of their dead, daubed over with dung, they hold it a great impiety to burn or bury them,

but

but having embalmed them they lay them in some inner room : the men keep at home for the house - hold business , the women follow merchandise and affairs abroad ; the men carry burdens upon their heads, and the women upon their shoulders : a witty and ingenious people , the first inventors of Geometry, Arithmetick, Physick, Astronomy, Necromancy, and Sorcery , yea they found out the very use of letters. The Christians among them differ from all other Christians ; first, using circumcision with baptisme. Secondly , conferring all orders under priesthood on infants immediately after baptisme , their parents, till they come to sixteen years of age, performing what they promised in their behalf , to wit , chastity , fasting on Wednesday and Friday, and the four Lents of the year. Thirdly, reputed baptisme not to be of any efficacy except ministered by a priest in the open Church, in what extremity soever. Fourthly, & yet not baptising any children till the fortieth day, though they die in the mean time. Fifthly , giving the Lords Supper to infants as soon as christened. Sixthly , contracting marriages in the second degree without dispensation. Seventhly, not observing the Lords day, nor any Festivals, except in cities. Eighthly, reading the Gospel writ by *Nicodemus*. They differ from the Papists in these things: first, administering the Lords Supper in both kinds : secondly , with leavened bread : thirdly, admitting neither extreme unction nor the Lords Supper to those that
are

are sick: fourthly, nor Purgatory nor prayer for the dead: fifthly, nor using elevation in the act of administering: and sixthly, accounting the Roman Church for heretical, and esteeming the Latines no better then the Iews.

Mount *Atlas* is a ridge of hills, of exceeding height, and of no small length, it is above the clouds, and is alwayes covered with snow in the midst of summer, full of thick woods; and against *Africa* so fruitful, that it affords excellent fruits of its natural growth, not planted, grafted, or inoculated with the hand of man.

Lybia hath mount *Atlas* on the north, by which it is parted from *Barbary* and *Asrenaca*, on the east with *Lybia*, *Marmarica* interposed betwixt it and *Egypt*, and part of *Ethiopia superior*, or the *Abassine* Empire, on the south with *Ethiopia inferior*, and the land of *Nigros*, and on the west with the main *Atlantick* Ocean; the country abounds with dates, the chief diet of the people, which commonly rotteth out their teeth; their goats they feed with the stones, wherewith they grow fat, and yield store of milk; the air is so sound, that it cureth the French Pox without any Physick; the inhabitants are a base and vile people, thieves, murderers, treacherous, and ignorant of all things, feeding most on dates, barley, and carrion, counting bread a diet for holidayes; their garments of the coursest cloth, so short that they

they cover not half the body ; the richer sort wear a jacket of blew cotton , with great sleeves, they ride upon camels without stirrup or saddle, a leather thrust through an hole made in the nose of the camel, serves them for a bridle, and to save spurs, they use a goade ; their religion is Mahometisme.

The land of *Negros* is bounded on the east with *Ethiopia superior*, on the west with the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the north with *Lybia Deserta*, and the south with the *Ethiopick Ocean*, and part of *Ethiopia inferior*: the country very hot by reason of the situation under the torrid zone, yet very well inhabited, full of people, and in some places alwaies grass, well watered, specially where the River *Niger* overfloweth, well stored with corn, cattel, and garden ware, well wooded, having store of beasts wild and tame; they want fruit trees, they have both gold and silver mines very pure; the inhabitants are of little wit, and destitute of all arts and sciences, prone to luxury, and for the most part Mahometans.

Ethiopia superior is bounded on the east with the Red Sea, and the *Sinus Barbaricus*, on the west with *Lybia inferior*: the Realm of *Nabia* in the land of *Negros*, and part of the Kingdome of *Congo* in the other *Ethiopia*, & on the north with *Egypt*, and *Lybia Marmarica*, and on the south with the mountains of the moon: it is in length a thousand five hundred miles; in breadth half

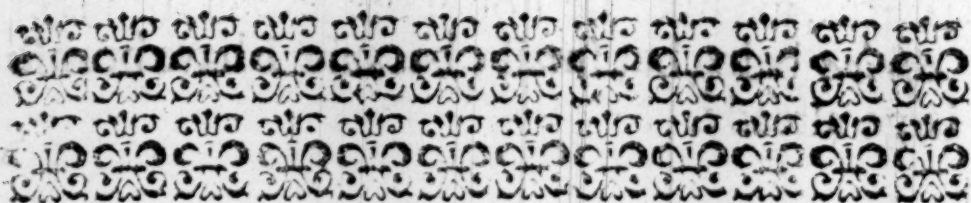
as much: the religion of the people is, they use to circumcise their children both males & females. Secondly, they baptize the males at forty, & the females 80 daies after circumcision. Thirdly, after the Lords Supper, they are not to spit till sun-set. Fourthly, they profess but one nature and one will in Christ. Fifthly, they accept only the three first General Councils. Sixthly, their Priests live by the labour of their own hands, for they allow them nothing, nor permit them not to beg. Seventhly, they baptize themselves every *Epiphanie* in lakes and ponds, because that day they suppose Christ to have been baptized of *John* in *Jordan*. Eighthly, they eat not of those beasts which in the old law are reckoned for unclean, and they keep the Jews Sabbath equally solemn with the Lords day. Tenthly, they minister the Lords Supper to infants presently after baptism. Eleventhly, they teach the reasonable soul of man is derived from the parents by seminal propagation. Twelfthly, that infants dying unbaptized, are sanctified in the womb by vertue of the Lords Supper received by the mother after her conception. And finally, they shew a book of eight volumes, writ as they say by the Apostles assembled at Jerusalem for that purpose, the contents thereof they observe most solemnly, and they differ from the Papists as the Christians in *Egypt*, they are under the government of *Prestre John* and the Turk.

I pass by *Ethiopia inferior*, the people being
Pagans

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Pagans, and likewise I omit the several Islands of
Africa being but small, because I have been so
large already.

The



*The chiefest cities of Africa, with
the names of the Rivers which
are there most famous.*

IN *Barbary* which containeth the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Tremiser*, *Algeir*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli* and *Barca*, there are the famous cities of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tanger*, *Telensin*, *Oran*, *Algeir*, *Constantine*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Barca*.

The Rivers there most famous, are the *Tensise*, the *Ommiraby*, and the River of *Cebus*, *Mulvia*, *Rio Major*, and the *Magrida*.

In *Belledulgered* which containeth the Kingdomes of *Suz*, *Daza*, *Sagelmosse*, *Tegorarin*, *Billedulgerid*, and the Desart of *Barca*: there are these famous cities, *Taradante*, *Dara*, *Segelmoss*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Billedulgerid*: the chiefest Rivers are the River of *Sur*, the River of *Darha*, and the *Ghir*.

In *Egypt* are the famous cities of *Sabod*, *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rascha*, or *Rosesta*, *Damietta*, *Cosir*,

fir, and *Surs* the renowned River is the River of *Nilus*.

In the desert of *Zaara* are these memorable cities, *Zaubaga*, *Zuenzera*, *Targa*, *Lemta*, *Berdoo*, *Gaoga* and *Borno*.

In the country of the *Negroes*, are these remarkable cities, *Gue*, *Eata*, *Gueneha*, *Tombu*, *Agados*, *Cano*, *Cassena*, *Gangara*, *Tula*, *Catan*, or *Senega*, *Guinala*, *Beria*, *Melli*, *Songo*, *Gago*, *Wuber*, *Zegzog*, and *Sanfara*: the Rivers here that are most famous, are *Sernoga*, *Gambia*, and *Rio Degrand*.

In *Gniomya* are these famous towns; *Serze-Lionne*, or *Cachien*, *Saint George De la Mine*, and *Benin*.

In *Nubia* are these remarkable Cities, *Gorham*, *Cusam*, *Nubia*, *Dancala*, *Iulac*, *Bugiha*, *Canfila*, and *Dasila*.

In the upper *Ethiopia* which containeth the Kingdomes of *Barnegus*, *Tigremahon*, *Amara*, *Damont*, *Casatos*, *Innari*, *Gogame*, *Baga*, *Medri*, *Meroe*, *Ximenchi*, and *Dambaa*: there are these famous cities, *Barone*, *Caxumo*, *Amara Damont*, *Cefates*, *Narre*, *Goyame*, and *Adeghena*: the Rivers which are here most memorable are the Rivers of *Zaire*, and *Quilmanci*.

In that part which is called *Zanguebar*, are these remarkable cities, *Dambea*, *Mosambique*, *Quiloa*, *Monbaze*, *Melinda*. On the side of *Aian*, are *Brava*, *Magadaxo*, *Adea*, *Adel*. On the side of *Abex*, *Erocco*, or *Arquico*, *Suaquem*, *Biafra*.
In

In the lower *Ethiopia*, which comprehendeth *Congo*, *Caffrare*, and *Monomotepa*, are the famous cities of *Banza Loanga*, *S. Salvador*, *Cabazze*, or *Dongo*, *Safula*, *Simbaos*, or *Messapa*, and *Butua*, and *Tang*, or *Tete*: the Rivers are *Cuama*, *Spiritu Sancto*, and the River *Dos Infantes*.

In *Africa* are divers islands, as *Maltain* the Mediterranean Seas, the chiefest city whereof is *Vallette*: In the western Ocean, the *Canaries*, the *Cape Verd*, and the Isle of *Saint Thomas*, the chiefest in the *Canaries* is called *Saint Iago*, and in *Saint Thomas*, *Panoasan*.

In the Eastern Ocean there is the isle of *Madagascar*, or *Saint Laurence*, and the isle of *Zocotor*, who hath a city after her own name.

The

America.

A*merica*, the fourth part of the world, hath obtained this name from *Americus Vesp-
tius*, who in the year of Christ one thousand four hundred ninety seven, did sail about it ; but it was first of all discovered by *Christopher Colum-
bus*, five years before , who went out with the authority of *Ferdinando* King of *Castile* , and called it the new *West-Indies* , by reason of the likeness, where they seem to return to the other *Indies*. It is divided into two parts, one is called *Mexicana* and *Peruana* : the *Spaniards* and *Hol-
landers* possess a great part thereof, which they have fortified very strongly : it is exceeding rich of gold and silver, insomuch , that as the Historians witness, *Attalalipa* King of *Peru*, being taken prisoner by the *Spaniard* , for his ransom did offer and promise to fill his prison, being a place of twelve foot long and seventeen foot broad, once full of gold, to such a height, as he standing upon the toes of his feet , was able to reach with the points of his fingers stretched on high; or fill the same twice as full of silver , if they had rather have that, unto the uppermost roof of it : yea the *Spaniards* when they first entered into the country shod their horses both with gold and silver, as Historians testifie. *Peruana* is divided now adays into three several parts, according to the situation of the land, to wit, in

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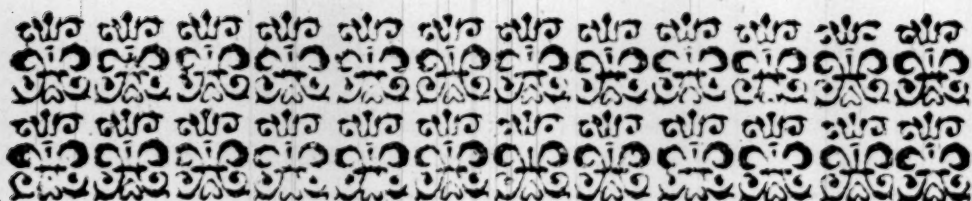
plain

plain land, in mountains, and in lands which are hilly grounds without them. Out of these countries are brought over into *Europe*, gold, silver, Beza, and other precious stones, falsaparilla, sugar in abundance, Brasil wood, cotton, costly plumes, jackanapes, several sorts of curiously feathered birds, and many more druggs, and merchandise; and thus much for the fourth part of the world.

Magellanica, which some Geographers would have now the fifth part of the world, is since found out to be a very little part, as consisting onely of some few Islands, and the southern side of the Magellanick Straits so called, by *Fredericus Magellanicus*, who discovered it in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty, writing moreover that there he had seen tall men about nine, and ten foot high; and he saw many fires which the inhabitants had kindled, doubtless by reason of the coldness of the weather, he named it the land of fire, or smoky, whereby he presumed the more, that it must needs be a very vast great country reaching east and westwards unto new *Guinney*, according to which guessing it hath hitherto been delineated by the maps of Geographers; but since hath there in stead thereof a large and wide Sea been found both by *Iacob Le Mair*, who in the year one thousand six hundred sixteen, sayling about the southern coast of these islands entred into the *Indies*, and by *Iohn Davis*

Davis in the year one thousand six hundred forty two, who sayling toward the north, about one thousand six hundred forty further then *Guinny* discovered divers lands, and passing on the southside sayled about the east coast of new *Guinny*, and so going on westward, he came to the *Indies*; whence we may certainly gather that all the former descriptions and definitions of the Magellanick and unknown lands, are but meer abuses and certain devised fables.

And thus now God enabling me, I have finished the description of the world, and the four parts thereof: and leave my endeavours herein to the judgement of the Reader.



*The chieft cities of America, with
the names of the Rivers.*

IN the Northern part of *America* are *Green-land*, *East-land* and *Iceland*, in which are the towns of *Bearford*, and *Scalbod*.

In *Canada* or new *France*, are the towns of *Quebec*, and *Port-Royal*, some degrees more southerly, are *New Engand*, the *New Low-countries*, *Virginia*, the isles of *Bermudes*, and more southerly of them, the islands of *Barbadoes*, and *Saint Christophers*: In *Virginia* are the towns of *James*: in *New-England* the town of *Plimmouth*: the Rivers in *Caneda* that be most famous, the River of *Canada*, or *Saint Laurence*: the River of *Chesseapeac*, or *Powatan*, the *Trinity*, and the River of *May*.

The cities in *New-Mexico* that are most remarkable, are the *End*, and the *Granada*.

In *Hispaniola* is the city of *Domingo*, in *Cuba* the city called *Hanana*.

In the isle of *Iamaira*, the city called *Sevilla*: In the Island of *Boriquenrie*, *Puerto, Rico*: in *Florida* is *Saint Augustino*: In *Mexico*, or *New-Spain* are

are these great cities, *Mexico*, *Mechoacan*, or *Walloolid*, *Saint Estenan*, *Del Puerto*, *Los Angeles*, *Antequera Dela Vetoria*, *Meroda*, *Guadalaida*, *Compostella*, *Saint Sebastian*, *Saint Miguel*, *Gernada*, and *Zacateca*.

There are also *Saint Iago*, *De Guatimala*, *Guevetulan*, *Cinidid Real*, *Verapax*, *Valadolid*, or *Commagaiva*, *Lecade Nicaragua*, *Cartago*, *La Conception*, *Portobello*, and *Panama*.

The Rivers here most famous, are *Nort* of *New-Mexico*, *Spiritu Sancto*, towards the east, *Spiritu Sancto* towards the west; *Econdido*, *Panuco*, *Barania*, *Zacatula*, and *Desaguadero*, de *Nicaragua*.

In *Terna Firma*, are the famous cities of *Cartagena*, *Saint Martha*, *Saint Fe de Bogatta*, *Na, Sa*, de los *Remedios*, *Veneznella*, *O Cori*, *Cordova*, *Iannuena*, *O Comana*, *Manoa*, *O el Dorado*.

In *Peru* are these remarkable cities, *Cali Po-paian*, *Saint Francisco*, de *Quito*, *Bacca*, *Saint Iuan de las*, *Selinas*, *Lima O los*, *Reyes*, *Cusco*, *Potosi*, *la Plata*, *Sancta Cruz de la Sierra*, *Saint Iago*, de *Chili*, and *L Imperiale*.

The Rivers which are most famous in *Terra Firma* and in *Peru*, the River *Grand*, *O de Darien*: the River *Grand O de Sancta Martha*, *Paria*, *O Orinoque*, *Essequibe*, and *Desaguadero*, de *Peru*.

In the south part of *America*, is *Terra Magellanica*, where is the city *Del Rey Felipe*, there are the *Magellan isles*, and *Terra del Foco*.

In

In *Brasile* are these fourteen memorable cities, *Para*, *Maranhan*, *Ciara*, *Potenii*, *Paraiba*, *Tamaraca*, *Olinda*, *Seregippe* *Saint Salvador*, *Los Istcos*, *Porto Seguro*, *Spiritu Sancto*, *Sancte Sebastian*, *Los Santos*.

The Rivers in *Brasile* are *Orelhane*, or *des Amazonas*, *Maragnan*, *O de Mirari*, *Tabacouru*, the great River of *Potengi*, the River *Zoyal*.

In *Ria de Plata* are the cities of *Saint Iago*, *del Festero*, *Cordova*, *de Tucuman*, *L Assumcicon*, *Civided Real*, *O Ontiveros*. The River here that is most famous is called *Paraguay*.

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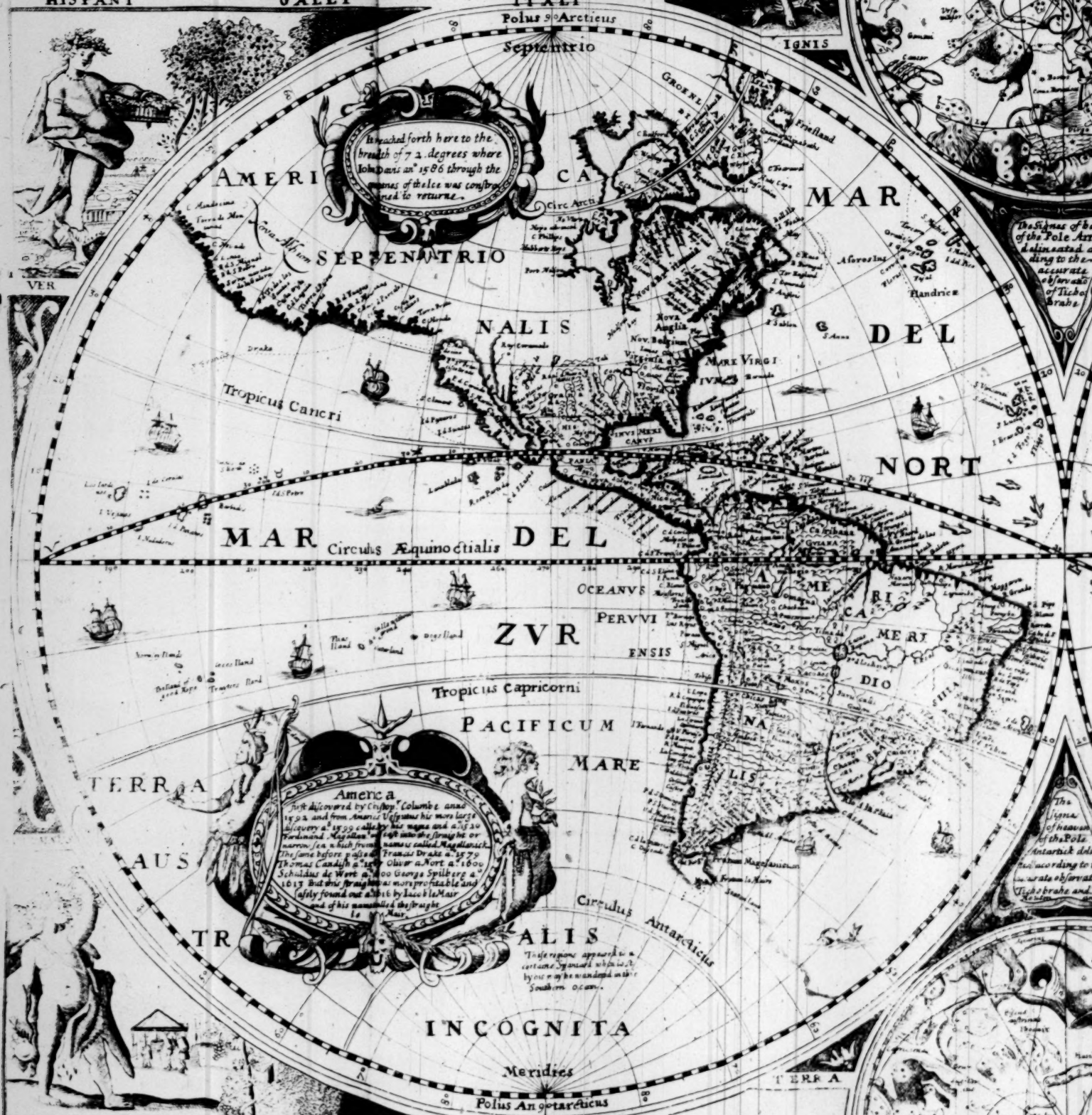
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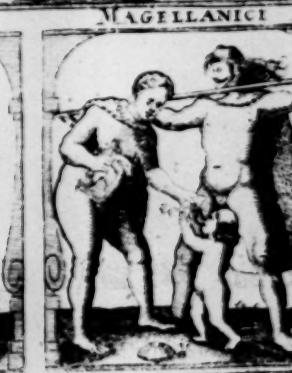
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between the lands of S^t
Lawrence and the Roman
lands there is a violent
ebbing and flowing of the
sea towards the east and
west.



GUINENSES

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ARTICLE 1